DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN

Ministers Support Contadora Declaration [Managua] A 1

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Terms Kennedy Visit 'Significant' B 1
DC Party Declares Rockefeller 'Persona Non Grata' B 1
Caputo To Visit USSR, Hungary in Late January B 1
Area Summit Preparations Underway; No Date Given B 2
Briefs: New Peruvian Ambassador; Inflation Rate Figures; Military Industries President B 2

BOLIVIA

Military Reportedly on 'State of Emergency' C 1
Further on Confirmation of Planning Minister C 1
Executive Branch Approves 1986 Budget C 2
Briefs: Spanish Contribution C 2

BRAZIL

O GLOBO: Nuclear Missiles Possible in 5 Years [13 Jan] D 1
Radio Reports Recent Flood, Drought Damage D 2

CHILE

Further Reportage on Kennedy Arrival, Meetings E 1
Arrival in Santiago E 1
Demonstrations at Airport E 1
Kennedy Car Damaged E 2
Alleged Government Involvement E 2
'Absurd' Charges Rejected E 3
UDI Denies Participation E 4
Leads Opposition Rally E 5
Meets Cardinal, Opposition Leaders E 5
Bomb Threat Interrupts Meetings E 6
PDC Declaration E 7
EL MERCURIO Advocates Lifting Press Restraints E 8

COLOMBIA

Betancur Says Nicaragua Explanations 'Sufficient' F 1
President Reports Area Support for Contadora F 1

PARAGUAY

National Accord Leaders Meet Kennedy in B.A. H 1
Colorado Leader Says Kennedy's Views Biased H 2
[EL DIARO 15 Jan]
AFP Wraps Up Country's Current Situation H 2

PERU

Cuban National Assembly President Arrives J 1
Police Report Guerilla Attacks Around Country J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Views Army Counterinsurgency Offensive P 1
[Farabundo Marti]
Church Official on War Dialogue, Peace Marchers P 2
[DIARIO EL MUNDO 13 Jan]

GUATEMALA

Latin Heads of State Attend Cerezo Inauguration P 2
Duarte, Ortega Meet Publicly P 2
Dialogue Acrimonious P 4
Managua Radio Comments P 5
Ortega, Betancur Meet P 5
Ortega Views Betancur Meeting P 6
Duarte, Delvalle View Contadora P 7
Mejia Victores Speaks at Cerezo Inauguration P 8
Church Requests Guaranteed Religious Freedom P 10

NICARAGUA

Ortega Returns From Guatemala 15 January P 11
Spanish Foreign Minister Arrives; To Meet Ortega P 11
CP Leader on Effect of Cerezo Regime on Region P 12
PCDN Gives Conditions for Supporting Constitution P 13

CUBA

Contadora Group's Caraballeda Message Viewed Q 1
Salvadoran Archbishop Condemns Air Force Bombings Q 1
Former FDN Head Admits Contra Atrocities Q 2
Haitian Unrest, Opposition to Duvalier Viewed Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Senate President To Run for Presidency R 1
Blanco Plans Visit to West Europe in Feb R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 3 Jan]
Briefs: Ship Caught With Marijuana R 1

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Blaize Departs for Caribbean Union Group Meeting S 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With Canada S 1

HAITI

Businessmen Send Letter to Duvalier on Unrest S 1

SURINAME

Envoy Changes, E. Bloc Credit Talks Reported U 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 8 Jan]

MINISTERS SUPPORT CONTADORA DECLARATION

PA151332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Declaration issued by the Central American foreign ministers in Guatemala City on 14 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] The foreign relations ministers of Central America, meeting in Guatemala City on the occasion of the inauguration of President Vinicio Cerezo, and after holding a working meeting with the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, members of the Contadora Group, and with the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, members of the Support Group, issue the following Guatemala Declaration:

1. The ministers of foreign relations of Central America, who are meeting for the first time with the foreign relations ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups, during an occasion deemed to be of major importance to the overall peace process in the region, have received from the ministers of eight Latin American countries the Carabelleda document for peace, security, and democracy in Central America.

2. Upon studying the Caraballeda document for Central American peace, security, and democracy, the foreign ministers of Central America have agreed to express our adherence to the principles and purposes contained therein, reiterating our countries' commitment to achieve peace and stability through the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America.

We feel that by expressing our adherence to the initiatives and proposals contained in the Caraballeda document, the climate of mutual trust that will permit reaching peace and cooperation in Central America will be generated.

3. The foreign relations ministers of Central America feel, and so acknowledge it, that the meeting of 13 Latin American representatives held in Guatemala City, as the means to find solutions for the region's problems, is an auspicious event that will contribute to consolidating the democratic future of all our countries.

We sign this declaration in Guatemala City, on 14th of January of 1986, the International Year of Peace.

Signed by the five Central American foreign ministers, in support of the Caraballeda document.

ALFONSIN TERMS KENNEDY VISIT 'SIGNIFICANT'

PY150227 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Video showing Argentine President Raul Alfonsin seated at table surrounded by reporters on 14 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Alfonsin in progress] Yesterday I already thanked Senator Edward Kennedy for the visit he is paying to our country, although this is not the first time he has visited. It has already been said that he is a friend of Argentina and a friend of democracy in the Americas. Therefore, we are very pleased to have him among us not only because of his importance at the continental political level and in U.S. politics, but also because as he has reminded us with the present he offered, [a bust of President Kennedy] he reminds us of President Kennedy who worked to achieve the alliance and development of our region.

Therefore, in view of the difficult times and the economic hardships we are experiencing and in view of his conviction that we must work for peace, for the development of the region, and for the fair treatment of those problems affecting our nations, Senator Kennedy's presence in our country is highly significant.

DC PARTY DECLARES ROCKEFELLER 'PERSONA NON GRATA'

PY141810 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2154 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (TELAM) -- The Argentine Christian Democratic Party [DC] Executive Board has declared David Rockefeller persona non grata, stating that he is one of the most important representatives of capitalism. The DC says that Rockefeller is responsible for most of our economic and cultural losses [words indistinct] as well as for the enforcement of cruel dictatorship and the social injustice prevailing among most of the Latin American countries.

In a document signed by party Vice President Alberto Aramouni, the DC [word indistinct] a national solution that cannot be other than a confrontation with the international bank and the search for national unity, freedom, and growth with social justice.

CAPUTO TO VISIT USSR, HUNGARY IN LATE JANUARY

PY152156 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2040 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in late January in response to an invitation extended by the Soviet Government. The announcement was made on 13 January in Moscow by the official news agency TASS, and in Buenos Aires by the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Although neither of the announcements mention the specific date of Caputo's visit, it is believed that he will leave Buenos Aires on 25 January and arrive in Moscow on 27 January. The Foreign Ministry announcement did not mention the visit that Caputo will pay to Budapest, Hungary on 30 and 31 January after his 4-day stay in Moscow.

Carlos O. Keller Sarmiento, Argentine ambassador to Hungary, is now in Buenos Aires to discuss Caputo's trip to Budapest.

In addition to other issues, Caputo will discuss during his stay in Moscow details of President Raul Alfonsin's forthcoming trip to the USSR, scheduled for June. Despite Argentina and the USSR's different political ideologies, relations between the two governments are normal. Caputo's visit to the USSR is the first visit of an Argentine foreign minister to that country since the two countries established diplomatic relations 100 years ago.

AREA SUMMIT PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY; NO DATE GIVEN

PY152007 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jan (NA) -- Government sources have finally admitted that "preliminary preparations" are being made for a summit in February of the Argentine, Brazilian, and Uruguayan presidents. The sources stated that the preparations are being made by the foreign ministries of the countries involved and emphasized that President Raul Alfonsin is interested in the summit.

The meeting of Alfonsin, Brazil's Jose Sarney, and Uruguay's Julio Maria Sanguinetti will reportedly be held in February -- on a date yet to be determined -- in Montevideo. The sources revealed that the date of the summit, at which the Latin American foreign debt issue will be discussed, has been reviewed by Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo, Olavo Setubal, and Enrique Iglesias in Caracas and Venezuela.

The foreign ministers participated in a Contadora Group meeting in Caracas and attended President Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration in Guatemala.

The sources felt that once the preparations jointly being made by the foreign ministries are completed, an announcement will be made in the next few days in accordance with protocol.

BRIEFS

NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR -- Alfonso Grados Bertorini, the new Peruvian ambassador to Argentina, today presented his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin in the presence of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Argentine Ambassador in Lima Anselmo Marini. The new ambassador said that President Alan Garcia feels honored by the invitation to visit Argentina, and that the best date for the visit is still being discussed with Minister Dante Caputo. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1906 GMT 7 Jan 86 PY]

INFLATION RATE FIGURES -- The National Institute of Statistics and Census has reported that in December the cost of living (retail prices) went up 3.2 percent, wholesale prices 1 percent, and construction costs 0.2 percent. The figures for the whole year of 1985 were: cost of living 385.4 percent, wholesale prices 363.9 percent, and construction costs 279.8 percent. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2029 GMT 7 Jan 86 PY]

MILITARY INDUSTRIES PRESIDENT -- Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (DYN) -- The executive branch has designated Jorge Carnelli as the new president of Military Industries. It has been stated that he will receive no salary for this new post. Carnelli is the under secretary of production for defense of the Defense Ministry. [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1511 GMT 14 Jan 86 PY]

MILITARY REPORTEDLY ON 'STATE OF EMERGENCY'

PY152132 Paris AFP in Spanish 2049 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The Armed Forces commander has placed all military personnel on a state of emergency in the face of the social unrest prevailing in Bolivia, it was reported today by sources of the General Staff.

The main objective of this military decision is to prevent possible actions designed to destabilize the democratic process, the sources said. It has also been reported that the military personnel, who are patrolling the highway from La Paz to Oruro (Oruro is located in an area adjacent to several mining districts) with tanks and armored vehicles, are discharging their specific duties of carrying out operations anywhere within the national territory.

Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle has stated that the Atacama-based Calama Regiment is performing national security functions by complying with its constitutional duty of keeping the entire national territory under control.

FURTHER ON CONFIRMATION OF PLANNING MINISTER

PY150201 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has confirmed Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who had resigned over the weekend. The announcement was made by Minister Bedregal himself.

[Bedregal] "Yes, it is an honor for me that the president has confirmed me as planning minister. I feel deeply indebted and committed to the work I have undertaken within the economic program. The president has also agreed to major observations I have made on the management of the state, on the current critical situation, and on the need for major changes in the administration."

The minister added that it is not the policy of Bedregal but that of the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] which has been questioned. He also said that his confirmation entails the complete moral support of the president.

[Bedregal] "I believe so, I believe so. Yet is is the policy of President Paz Estenssoro and not of Minister Bedregal [words indistinct] the policy of President Paz Estenssoro, of the MNR and, to some extent, the policy of its allies in Congress."

Bedregal said that on confirming him, the president accepted his proposal to adjust the current economic policy, which calls for urgent supplemental measures. Asked about the measures that will be adopted, the minister replied:

[Bedregal] "[Words indistinct] to announce major changes. The measures will be made public after they have been approved by the government, because even though one may have good, intelligent initiatives, they must be debated and improved by the government, which will then propose new laws and measures. We will always support our anti-hyperinflationary policy, however, and the reactivation of production."

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES 1986 BUDGET

PY151444 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[All figures as heard]

[Text] During a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the government approved the 1986 general budget. In fact, the budget was approved and, after a few hours, sent to the Congress for discussion. The legislative branch now has to authorize the 1986 general budget.

Concerning this issue, Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert has supplied detailed information, stating that the budget is realistic and that it conforms to the austerity necessitated by the national situation.

Here are the figures summarizing the 1986 general budget:

Current revenues	4,283 trillion Bolivian pesos
Current expenditures	3,6 trillion Bolivian pesos
Capital account deficit	1,076 trillion Bolivian pesos
Total deficit	393.7 trillion Bolivian pesos
External credit	378.7 trillion Bolivian pesos
Deficit in terms of the GDP	5.6 percent
Cumulative growth rate	3 percent

Concerning the national Treasury, here is the budget and the concrete data:

Current revenues	1,586 trillion Bolivian pesos
Current expenditures	1,113 trillion Bolivian pesos
Current account surplus	472 trillion Bolivian pesos
Capital inflow	53.2 trillion Bolivian pesos
Capital expenditures	520 trillion Bolivian pesos
Total deficit	$47.6 billion
Current revenues ratio to GDP	60 percent
Current expenditures ratio to GDP	50.58 percent

The national budget has been sent to the Congress, which has the final word concerning its approval.

BRIEFS

SPANISH CONTRIBUTION -- During a meeting with Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon, the Spanish ambassador to Bolivia, Tomas Lozano Escribano, announced that Spain will accelerate the payment of its $20-million contribution to the UN-sponsored emergency fund for Bolivia. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 86 PY]

O GLOBO: NUCLEAR MISSILES POSSIBLE IN 5 YEARS

PY150013 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jan 86 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- Brasil could have nuclear missiles in 5 years. A space science cooperation agreement signed with the PRC last year will make it possible for Brazil to develop solid-fuel offensive missiles with nuclear warheads, which are technologically similar to missiles manufactured in the United States in the 1960s.

Under that agreement, Brazil will transfer solid-fuel technology to the PRC. In return, the PRC will transfer to Brazil advanced technology on liquid fuels and rocket-guidance systems that have been developed in the past 20 years. With the PRC technology and fuel, Brazil could manufacture a nuclear missile in a few years.

At present, the PRC nuclear shield is composed of liquid-fuel missiles, capable of hurling heavy payloads at greater distances than those possible with solid-fuel rockets. Their drawback, however, is that the liquid-fuel rockets cannot be safety stored because the liquid fuel is unstable and can explode easily. The difference in launching time between the liquid-fuel and the solid-fuel rockets is noticeable. A Minuteman III, one of the most modern U.S. missiles, can be launched in 2 minutes, while the CPR-SSBM-1-N, as the most powerful PRC missile is called, requires 20 minutes, minimum.

In 20 minutes, a ballistic missile travels half the distance of the earth's circumference, so the PRC atomic shield is militarily ineffective.

The Brazilian solid-fuel would make a difference for the Chinese. In return, the program being developed by the National Institute of Space Research in Brazil will gain an appreciable advantage: A rocket that is capable of carrying a 1,000-kilogram satellite up to operational altitudes.

The cooperation agreement has a military aspect that is important, because the space rocket guidance system with minor modifications can be used for offensive missiles. If this guidance system is added to the solid-fuel know-how the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) has developed, Brazil will have missiles that are accurate enough for military use.

This plan however, has two obstacles: in Brazil there is no enriched uranium or plutonium for the manufacture of an atomic bomb, which is not under the control of international organizations, and the Brazilian Government has no intention of developing, through the Armed Forces, specific research with this goal in mind.

The Navy Research Center, in cooperation with the Institute of Nuclear Research of Sao Paulo University, is working on a process of enriching uranium through laser rays. The material obtained would be used in a nuclear submarine carrying torpedoes and antiship missiles. So far, the practical results obtained have been few, although the project for a 12-megawatt naval reactor has been completed.

The Air Force enriches uranium in Sao Jose dos Campos by ultracentrifugation methods. The idea is to use this process to manufacture fuel for the artificial satellite which will be launched from the Alcantara base in Maranhao, in 1987.

According to nonofficial data leaked by the CTA, this process of producing enriched uranium is already economically feasible, with even greater productivity than the fuel sold by the Kraftwek Union to Brazil through a nuclear agreement signed with FRG at the end of the Geisel administration.

On the other hand, the Army is trying to produce fission nuclear reactors, using plutonium as fuel, according to the newest pure physics techniques.

Of all these programs, only that of the Air Force could have any impact on the production of a nuclear device. However, according to nonofficial sources, this could only be done if a nuclear power appeared in the Southern Hemisphere -- read Argentina and South Africa.

Only in these circumstances would the CTA, which is not under international control, begin to produce solid-fuel missile warheads, based on the VLS -- The Brazilian space rocket -- which will be launched in 1987.

RADIO REPORTS RECENT FLOOD, DROUGHT DAMAGE

PY150136 [Editorial Report] Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese on its 0900 GMT newscast carries the following report on the situation created by the drought in the State of Rio Grande do Sul:

Due to the drought in the state, 14 cities have been declared in a state of public calamity, and 30 municipalities are having their water and electricity rationed. The worst situation is being experienced in the city of Santa Maria, 300 kms from Porto Alegre. Its water supply has been cut to 2 days per week, and the city runs the risk of running out of water in 10 days.

The rain that fell this weekend gave farmers hope that the corn and soybean crops might be saved. The meteorology service is predicting more rain today. In Uruguaiana, on the border with Argentina, the idea of rice planters to contract technicians and agents to produce artifical rain panned out: It rained up to 150 millimeters in some regions. The Bandeirante plane of the [name indistinct] company carried out the first cloud-seeding operation on Saturday afternoon and was successful in the first attempt. Heavy rains were produced on Sunday, 20 minutes after the clouds were seeded wiht sodium chloride.

The newscast further reports that the problem in the northeast region is too much rain. In Minas Gerais, 1,400 people are homeless on account of the unceasing rains. Also, 14 houses have been destroyed, 36 bridges damaged, and 8 municipalities decleared in state of emergency. The situation is worst in Pone Nova, 190 kms from Belo Horizonte, where damage has been estimated at more than 3 billion cruzeiros.

In the state of Bahia, continued rains are responsible for making more than 30,000 people homeless. The federal government will spend more than 50 billion cruzeiros to assist the population in the area affected by the downpours.

In Aracaju [as heard], the Sobradinho Dam overflow has reached 6 cubic meters per minute, thus increasing the risk of more flooding along the lower Sao Francisco river. The CODEVASF [Sao Francisco Valley Development Company] has already made plans to alert the population in case of danger.

REPORTAGE ON KENNEDY ARRIVAL, MEETINGS

Arrival in Santiago

PY152051 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Upon arriving in Chile this morning, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy publicly admitted that the Chilean future must be built exclusively by Chileans. Kennedy arrived in his private plane with his sisters (Jean) and Pat, who smiled at reporters.

At the airport, Ted Kennedy was welcomed by U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes and other U.S. Embassy officials. After several minutes, Kennedy read a speech in which he said: Even though my stay will be very short, I am sure it will be exciting and very interesting.

Kennedy recalled his visits to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and added: Through these visits, we, the U.S. citizens, can learn from you and also solve the deep economic crisis affecting Latin America.

Among other issues, Kennedy referred to the Chilean political situation, and said that the Chilean future must be built exclusively by Chileans.

[Begin Kennedy recording in English, in progress] ...who says, that by coming to Chile, I am meddling in the affairs of a foreign nation, a sovereign country. First, the future of Chile will and should be determined by the people of Chile. The burden is yours and yours alone. [end recording]

After reading his speech, Kennedy headed for downtown Santiago. However, demonstrators did not allow him to leave the airport. After waiting for 2 hours, he had to leave by helicopter.

First he visted the Children's Rehabilitation Center and the Spanish Club, where he met Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez.

Senator Kennedy is now at the Spanish Club, holding the meetings included in his agenda.

Demonstrations At Airport

PY151522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, who today arrived in Chile on the most delicate leg of his South American tour, was forced to use a helicopter to leave the Santiago international airport, where groups of counter-demonstrators had blockaded him for 2 hours.

The counterdemonstrators, who support President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, parked their cars on the access road to the airport and formed a barricade that prevented Kennedy and those accompanying him from continuing their trip toward downtown Santiago.

The U.S. congressman, who during his visit to Chile will not be received by any government officials, managed to leave the airport terminal aboard a helicopter of the militarized Carabineros police amid a tense atmosphere before dozens of journalists, international correspondents, and television cameramen.

Jaime Castillo, the president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, was injured during the incident. The car of Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdes was also attacked with clubs and stones. However, no arrests were reported among the demonstrators.

Kennedy Car Damaged

PY151726 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Relay from Santiago by international secretary of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, Gonzalo Taborga]

[text] Senator Edward Kennedy landed in Santiago at 0945 this morning, 15 January. After Kennedy, his two sisters, and the members of his entourage were greeted, the U.S. senator made a public statement before the large number of newsmen and correspondents of foreign news agencies who were present at the airport.

On the way to downtown Santiago, about 1,000 meters from the airport where the road goes around the south end of the airfield and where the Carabineros traffic control station is located, in the presence of a large detachment of Carabineros especially prepared to maintain order, the U.S. Embassy cars, one of them occupied by Senator Kennedy, and the cars transporting members of the Chilean opposition and the directors of the Chilean Human Rights Commission were attacked by a group of people carrying sticks and stones. The attack was violent enough to cause injuries to the officials riding in those cars. Senator Edward Kennedy was not hurt, but the rear window of the U.S. Embassy car was broken.

The car with the U.S. senator then returned to the airport, where a Carabineros helicopter transported him to the operations center that has been set up for his visit, the Circulo Espanol on Benardo O'Higgins Avenue.

We have seen that the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] and the MAN [National Vanguard Movement], the pro-government civilian terrorist organizations, have made preparations to arouse the population against this illustrious visitor. The program that Senator Kennedy was to follow at the headquarters of the Chilean Human Rights Commission will be transferred to the Circulo Espanol, where all the people -- between 100 and 200 -- and human rights workers of the Solidarity Vicariate and the Chilean Human Rights Commission can go to greet Senator Kennedy and hear him. This change was dictated by security reasons.

Alleged Government Involvement

PY160143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jan (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today described as "unfair and hasty" the allegation by an adviser of Senator Edward Kennedy that the demonstrations today against Kennedy had been organized by the Chilean Government.

Gregory Craig, Kennedy's adivser for foreign affairs, today told newsmen that the U.S. Embassy in Santiago had proof that the counterdemonstrations staged today had been planned and organized by people within the Chilean Government. Opposition leaders, who were going to the airport to welcome Kennedy, were attacked today during incidents that took place on access roads to the airport. In view of this and after a 2-hour standoff, the police took Kennedy out of the airport by helicopter.

Del Valle said: "We are waiting to see the evidence they claim to have about the government's involvement in organizing all this, a charge that I regard as absolutely absurd."

Regarding Craig's charge that Carabineros policemen stood idly by watching the demonstrators, Del Valle said: "I told the U.S. ambassador that the government has not only authorized the entry of Senator Kennedy, but that it would also take every measure needed to provide for his security."

Del Valle said he did not know about "the difficulties" Kennedy had had upon his arrival in Chile or about "the role played by the police, but I can assure you that the government has made a commitment and that, as usual, it will honor this commitment."

'Absurd' Charges Rejected

PY151837 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has given specific instructions to protect U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy. This information was supplied by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who commented on the visit by the U.S. lawmaker. Del Valle said that the statement by a U.S. diplomat that the government had allegedly planned to sponsor counterdemonstrations is unfair and absolutely absurd. On the contrary, he said, the government has guaranteed Edward Kennedy's security.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I am personally aware of the instructions the president gave to the security agencies to allow Senator Kennedy to enter the country and to protect him. This presidential (?order) was reiterated. I believe that one of the reasons for the trip the president took to Santiago on 13 or 14 January was to make sure that his orders had been complied with. [end recording]

Del Valle also said that he has told U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes that the government will guarantee not only the U.S. senator's entry to Chile but also his security during his stay in our country.

[Begin Del Valle recording] We are waiting to see the evidence that he claims to have proving that the government organized [words indistinct] absolutely absurd. [end recording]

The foreign minister also condemned violence.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I have always opposed violence; therefore, just as I have criticized terrorist and subversive violence, or the violence promoted by the opposition during some demonstrations, I will also criticize the violent actions that may have been staged today. I am not aware of any specific event, but if there was violence, I will condemn it, just as I have condemned violence from other sources. [end recording]

Concerning the human rights issue, the foreign minister reiterated the Chilean position on the subject. He recalled all the efforts being made to normalize the situation, particularly that of exiles, before international agencies.

UDI Denies Participation

PY152146 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] German Molina, secretary of national affairs of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, saw the attacks carried out against Jaime Castillo and Maximo Pacheco Gomez. This is how Molina described the attacks.

[Begin Molina recording] We would like to report the cowardly attack against Jaime Castillo, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, and Maximo Pacheco, the commission's vice president, as they left Pudahuel International Airport.

As they left the airport in a car driven by Maximo Pacheco, a mob violently attacked the car with sticks and stones. The mob also threw other objects at the car. Members of the Carabineros who were in that area did not intervene to prevent the attacks. There were many policemen in the area but they did not intervene; therefore they appeared to be accomplices in the attack. The car's window was hit with various objects, and then a stone thrown with great force broke the window and hit Jaime Castillo in the neck. He was also showered with broken glass, but was only bruised. [end recording]

Fortunately, Castillo was not seriously injured. Javier Diaz, vice president of the Republican Party, who was riding alongside Gabriel Valdes' car, also gave details of the attack against Valdes.

[Begin Diaz recording] After we crossed a police checkpoint about 600 meters inside the airport, we ran into a crowd of about 200 people blocking the road and carrying signs against Senator Kennedy. The car tried to go through the crowd. I would like to point out that there was a busload of Carabineros at this point. There was a police car and also a police helicopter flying over the area. The car in which Valdes was riding was attacked with sticks and eggs. I saw Gabriel Valdes come out of the car looking grim. The car looked pretty bad from being hit by sticks and kicked. Armando Jaramillo, the president of the Democratic Alliance, was in the car behind us. We were able to withdraw from the mob after an exchange of words. We were not protected by the Carabineros, who did not intervene during the attacks except when they threw two or three teargas cans. I was hit by a demonstrator. [end recording]

This report is part of what happened at Pudahuel Airport this morning.

Ignacio Astete, leader of the Independent Democratic Union, UDI, denied the participation of his party in the demonstrations against Senator Kennedy at the Santiago International Airport. However, members of Social Democracy and the Republican Party said that demonstrators were carrying UDI signs. When Astete was asked about his party's participation in the demonstrations against Kennedy, he was rather surprised. Although Astete explained that he was not aware of the events, he denied that his party participated because it respects the opinion of others.

Armando Jaramillo, president of the Republican Party, also described the events after welcoming Kennedy at the Santiago International Airport. This is what he said:

[Begin Jaramillo recording] I have just returned from Pudahuel Airport. I really believe that the grotesque spectacle presented by a group of bad Chileans is a shame.

The groups of Chileans were carrying UDI signs, but I do not believe they were from UDI because the demonstrators were not of the class of Jaime Guzman and Maximiano (Rasuri). They looked like hired antisocial individuals, people of the worst kind, who, like criminals, took over the road in the presence of the police. I was in the car behind the one carrying Gabriel Valdes. The mob took over the road and attacked the car with dirt, manure, and eggs, and they struck the car under the impassive eyes of many policemen who, instead of intervening to enforce law and order, hid behind a bus. [end recording]

Similar comments were made by Mario (Charpe), member of Social Democracy, who also went to the airport to welcome the U.S. senator. He condemned the attacks and labeled the U.S. senator's visit as very important because he is a bastion in the defense of democracy.

Leads Opposition Rally

PY151908 Paris AFP in Spanish 1850 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy today broke a tight cordon of police and Chilean adversaries to preside over a rally of opponents to President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, on the main avenue in Santiago, a few blocks from government palace.

The democratic leader asked whether Chile would ever be free again, and the crowd around him answered: Yes, yes... Meanwhile agents and bodyguards tried to hold back the enthusiastic demonstrators.

Upon his arrival in Santiago this morning, Kennedy was harassed by groups of Pinochet supporters and forced to remain at the airport for 2 hours.

Meets Cardinal, Opposition Leaders

PY160135 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] We have more information on Senator Edward Kennedy's visit. After Kennedy was able to leave the airport on a Carabineros helicopter, he went to the Children's Rehabilitation Center of the Society for Helping the Handicapped. Kennedy then left the rehabilitation center for the Spanish Club. Because of the delay in his arrival, Kennedy had to meet all the people who had asked to meet with him at the Spanish Club. The first to meet with him was Cardinal Raul Silva Enriquez. After a few minutes with Kennedy, Msgr Silva left the club. He said that his meeting dealt with achieving peace and the reconciliation of all Chileans.

[Begin Silva recording] I was invited to come. I have known Kennedy and his family for many years. I have met his brothers. This is why when I was invited, and I accepted the invitation to meet with him. [end recording]

Regarding the demonstrations against Kennedy, Msgr Silva said he regretted the incidents.

Kennedy then met Sergio Molina Silva, the coordinator of the National Accord and former finance minister in the Frei administration. Upon leaving the meeting, Molina explained that he went to talk with Kennedy as coordinator of the National Accord and not as representative of the National Accord. Molina indicated that Kennedy was very interested in the points and propositions of the National Accord.

[Begin Molina recording] Kennedy believes that the accord is an important effort by a group of political parties, who agreed on basic points, to enable the country to move toward democracy and become governable in the future. [end recording]

Molina also said that had he been a government representative, he would have received Kennedy to explain the different issues of conflict. Kennedy then met separately, in his improvised office at the Spanish Club, with leaders of the National Workers Command and of the Democratic Confederation of Workers. Rodolfo Seguel, Manuel Bustos, and Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio, who represent the National Workers Command, were the first to leave the club.

Rodolfo Seguel said that during the 25-minute meeting, Kennedy was briefed on how the Chilean workers were able to run their union organizations under the military regime. Seguel also referred to the attacks on Kennedy upon his arrival at the airport.

[Begin Seguel recording] The attack was the dictatorship's answer to a democrat, to a man who has played an important role in the development of democracy in Latin America. The dictatorship has responded with sticks and egg-throwing, with attacks of all types. Even the union leaders who are now here had a difficult time [words indistinct], but this is how the dictatorship responds. This is the reality of Chile -- with egg-throwing and attacks against such an important man. [end recording]

Then Eduardo Rios, Hernon Flores, and Ernesto Fogel talked with the press about their meeting with Kennedy. Rios said that Kennedy was very well informed about the Chilean social and political situation. Regarding the meeting Rios said:

[Begin Rios recording] We did not discuss anything very important; we only came to thank Senator Kennedy for his concern for Chile, his concern about human rights, the rights of Chilean workers. We, who represent important union organizations, came to personally thank him for his concern. [end recording]

All the people who met with Kennedy agreed that he only listened, that he did not say anything.

At 1800 about 500 people were shouting in front of the Spanish Club. Kennedy came out in the balcony waving a Chilean flag and the people began shouting the slogan: [begin recording] Kennedy friend, the people are with you. [end recording]

The Carabineros watched over the demonstration until 1900, and there were no incidents.

Bomb Threat Interrupts Meetings

PY151820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jan (AFP) -- U.S. Embassy sources have told AFP that a bomb alert today forced U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy to suspend the meetings he was holding in the Spanish Circle building in Santiago.

An anonymous caller announced that a bomb was planted in the offices where Kennedy had started his contacts with several Chilean social organizations after the incidents that broke out upon his arrival at Santiago international airport, where he was blockaded for 2 hours. Security experts went to the Spanish Circle building, which is located on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue in downtown Santiago, to evacuate the offices and determine whether the threat was true.

The incidents at the airport occurred when groups of supporters of the government of General Augusto Pinochet parked their cars on the access road [to the airport] to prevent Kennedy from going toward downtown Santiago.

PDC Declaration

PY152337 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] a few minutes ago released an energetic declaration regarding the demonstrations by groups that support the government at the Santiago international airport. Former Deputy Claudio Weppe read the declaration.

[Begin recording] In the face of the indifference of members of the Carabineros, who were only a few meters away, a mob of about 150 people attacked Gabriel Valdes and Jaime Castillo, the PDC president and vice president, respectively, upon leaving Pudahuel Airport after welcoming U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy.

In the face of this event, the PDC states:

1. The protection which the police forces in fact gave the aggressors compromises Carabineros. It also disgusts the moral conscience of the nation and violates the tradition of that institution.

2. The hatred shown by the supporters of the regime, represented by the UDI [Independent Democratic Union] and National Vanguard, is the logical result of the intransigence demonstrated by the president, who in an attitude of blindness beyond reason, holds onto the power, aggravating tension and division among Chileans.

3. This aggression is backfiring against those who, with cowardice and impunity, openly attacked defenseless people, thus proving that in this country there is no real and effective personal security.

4. In conclusion, it is necessary that Rodolfo Stange, the general director of Carabineros, deliver a prompt and clear explanation to the country over the behavior of the members of the institution he directs to know whether the Carabineros have given up their obligation to watch over the security of people to assume the sad mission of protecting those from the official sector who commit violent crimes. [end recording]

This was the PDC declaration regarding the demonstrations carried out this morning in the Santiago International Airport, which was read by former Deputy Claudio Weppe.

UDI Warns Kennedy

PY152346 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Senator Edward Kennedy met opposition, church, labor, and student leaders for more than 5.5 hours at the Spanish Club today.

Kennedy, who is now at the U.S. Embassy, will return to the Spanish Club at 1930 to deliver a lecture. The U.S. senator and his entourage will have dinner at Ambassador Harry Barnes' house at 2130. Before leaving for the United States on a regular flight tomorrow, Kennedy will host a press conference at 0800 at the Commodore Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport.

Meanwhile, Government House sources have leaked that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia is closely following the events, which may affect public order, particularly because of the arrival of Edward Kennedy. The minister has talked with President Augusto Pinochet, who remains in Bucalemu, in the 5th region. The minister has been very busy at his office at the Government House.

The Independent Democratic Union, UDI, meanwhile, has warned Edward Kennedy that the Chilean people's dignity is not to be trampled on. UDI leader Andres Chadwick added that the UDI succeeded in preventing Kennedy's car from leaving the Santiago international airport. Counterdemonstrators forced Kennedy to leave the airport by helicopter. However, the UDI denied that its members attacked the Chilean politicians who welcomed Edward Kennedy at the airport.

EL MERCURIO ADVOCATES LIFTING PRESS RESTRAINTS

PY160050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0431 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, 27 Dec (EFE) -- The daily EL MERCURIO today expressed support for lifting all restrictions on the Chilean press. In an editorial, EL MERCURIO stated that "it is expected that within the plan of transition to democracy in 1986, the restrictions to the press should be lifted as requested by the different organizations that represent the press itself."

The editorial added: "Most of the media has broadly cooperated with the current administration for years," including EL MERCURIO. That cooperation, however, "has not been rewarded considering the varied and strict legal measures that undermine freedom of opinion and information."

It added that "the commission of abuses and crimes by the press is penalized by the law, thus making it possible to question -- as is actually done -- its criminal and civil responsibility." The editorial stressed that "exercising the freedom of expression implies acknowledging the jurisdiction of the judicial branch," which "is the correct route to follow, not that of administrative sanctions, which sometimes are unappealable."

EL MERCURIO's editorial even cited President Pinochet himself, who said recently during a luncheon with media managers and professionals that journalism is "the essence of a modern and free society."

BETANCUR SAYS NICARAGUA EXPLANATIONS 'SUFFICIENT'

PA151838 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The Colombian Government [as heard] has declared that he is satisfied with the explanations given by his Nicaraguan counterpart regarding the alleged support that Nicaragua supposedly had given to M-19 [19 April Movement] for the attack on the Palace of Justice and regarding, also, the mass attended by Commander Tomas Borge at which an M-19 flag was displayed at the altar.

On his return from Guatemala this morning, President Belisario Betancur told newsmen that the explanations given by his Nicaraguan counterpart, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, are sufficient. Betancur was in Guatemala for the presidential inauguration of Vinicio Cerezo.

Betancur said that he also discussed with Ortega the Latin American foreign debt, the coffee situation, the Contadora peace project, the Caraballeda declaration, and bilateral relations. He said that during his meeting in Guatemala with the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega again explained the matters that had been presented to Nicaragua by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo.

PRESIDENT REPORTS AREA SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA152215 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota -- Returning from Guatemala, President Belisario Betancur said that a reactivation of the Contadora Group's peace efforts in Central America is imminent. He said it is easy to foretell this past weekend by the Contadora and Support Groups in Caraballeda, Venezuela.

The president said that the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico will be giving U.S. Vice President George Shultz [as heard] a copy of the Caraballeda Declaration, and will ask him for an audience for them and their colleagues from the Support Group.

President Betancur said that the reactivation of the Contora Group will be practically assured as soon as Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez presents the Caraballeda Declaration to the EEC to seek that organization's support.

NATIONAL ACCORD LEADERS MEET KENNEDY IN B.A.

PY150120 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1440 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy met today with National Accord politicians for nearly ½ hour in the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires. Among the Paraguayan politicians who spoke at the meeting are Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, representing the MOPOCO [Colorado Popular Movement]; Miguel Abdon Saguier, representing the Authentic Radical Liberal Party; and Orlando Otaviano, of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, who lives in Argentina. The meeting was included on the agenda of Senator Kennedy's activities in Argentina.

During the meeting, in which information and opinions were exchanged, Senator Kennedy said that he would like to visit Paraguay but that he would do so, quote, only when the country recovers its freedom, unquote. Gonzalez Casabianca was the first to speak.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] The political opposition in Paraguay has good memories of the Kennedy family because the late President John Kennedy and Senator Robert Kennedy expressed the true meaning of democratic solidarity. But the United States has not always been consistent in its foreign policy for the defense of principles. Unfortunately, for a long time the United States has been associated with dictatorial regimes that deny human and political rights to our people.

The National Accord is an alliance of opposition political parties, and its main objective is to work for the installation of a democratic system in Paraguay. It representes an important step forward in the nation's political life because Paraguay has not had a strong democratic tradition because of a cannibalistic type of policy rooted in internal hatred fostered by the leading class. This is the soil from which dictatorship like General Stroessner's have emerged.

After this long and painful experience, the Paraguayan political class has come to understand the need to assume serious commitments to enhance the quality of political life. We have chosen the peaceful way for our struggle and we reject violence, whether from the right or the left. And this is why democratic solidarity is so fundamental. Agreeing with what Senator Kennedy said in his lecture last night, we also believe that there are universal principles, such as defense of human rights and the enforcement of democratic principles. We also believe that expressions of democratic solidarity do not violate the noninterference principle, which is valid only when the principle of self-determination is respected. In our country self-determination does not exist. Finally, on behalf of the National Accord. I want to extend to Senator Kennedy a very special invitation to visit Paraguay. [end recording]

That was the statement by former MOPOCO President Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca.

The next to speak was Miguel Abdon Saguier; the secretary general of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, who began by describing the conditions under which opposition politics is carried on in Paraguay.

[Begin Saguier recording] We do not have press freedom; the right to assembly is not recognized; the right of association is not recognized; labor unions and political parties cannot exercise the right of association, even though the Constitution guarantees these rights and freedoms.

Press freedom has lately been dealt a blow in Paraguay with the closing of the newspaper ABC COLOR and with the continuous persecution and harassment of Radio Nanduti and its director Humberto Rubin as well as other journalists of that radio station. Repression in Paraguay has been hard, but human rights violations have been reduced, particularly because of the pressure exerted by the Carter government. The whole Paraguayan situation has been complicated and has become very complex because Stroessner has simulated democracy: Elections are held every 5 years and for 31 years General Stroessner has been the winner in these elections; electoral campaigns take place under provisions of the state of siege; and the opposition parties do not enjoy the same opportunities as the incumbent party. Consequently, the people outside the country have only a superficial appreciation of the Paraguayan reality. So we are asked: How can there be a dictatorship when elections are held? How can there be a dictatorship if opposition congressmen sit in Congress? This is because the rules of democracy have been distorted and simulated, thus causing doubt among the people about what true democracy is. [end recording]

COLORADO LEADER SAYS KENNEDY'S VIEWS BIASED

PY152157 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Jan 86 p 38

[Text] Colorado Party Executive Board Vice President Dr Ruben Stanley has said that U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who is visiting several Latin American countries, should more closely follow the Paraguayan process instead of receiving biased information on the subject.

Stanley minimized the meeting Senator Kennedy held with National Accord members on 14 January in Buenos Aires. He said he was not aware of the details of the meeting.

The Colorado leader said that Kennedy should base his opinions on "our situation and not on biased information."

"Even though our democracy has its particular features, it is genuine democracy," he concluded.

AFP WRAPS UP COUNTRY'S CURRENT SITUATION

PY152122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 15 Jan 86

[By Hugo Ruiz-Olazar]

[Text] Asuncion, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Diplomatic circles today commented that the delicate economic situation and the ever-increasing unrest in the production and business sectors, which have suffered continuous losses during the past 2 years, could accelerate a political change in Paraguay, encouraged by the United States, which is observing the emerging danger of social upheaval.

These sources, who prefer to remain anonymous, told AFP that the basic elements of the problem are bad public administration, the drought that has reportedly destroyed more than 50 percent of agricultural production, the lack of international credit and, on the political side, the unusual desire for renewal within the governing leadership.

The multi-million-dollar fraud, involving foreign exchange and amounting to approximately $1 billion (just over one-half of the foreign debt), in which important government officials and private businessmen have been implicated, has nearly left the country without monetary reserves. This has been admitted by one of the government officials who is now on trial.

Diplomatic observers have also indicated that corruption in other spheres of government only started to be investigated at the beginning of 1985, after these institutions had nearly been milked dry.

Even as public opinion was still commenting on the explosive case of the foreign exchange fraud the press announced at the beginning of January the devastation in the agricultural and livestock sectors caused by the long drought. There is speculation that the soybean and cotton crops, whose exports generate 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange, will be only 50 percent of normal, if not less, according to members of the Committee of Agricultural Producers. Added to this failure caused by the drought is the low price of soybeans and cotton on the international market, which tempts buyers and exporters to offer very low prices to producers, many of whom rebelled in 1985 and only planted crops for their own consumption.

The pessimism of the producers has infected the businessmen, who have received a very definite no from the government regarding leveling the official dollar (240 guaranies) with the exchange market dollar (850 guaranies). Businessmen have told the Asuncion media that their sector's concern had not been satisfied when it was denied foreign exchange for exports and imports due to the massive smuggling operation and the persistence of government corruption.

The observers have also stated that all this plus the pressures within the ruling Colorado Party have reversed the position of no criticism that for nearly 3 decades has characterized the politicians who support President Alfredo Stroessner. It is the belief of the diplomats that the division of the members of the Colorado Party into institutionalists and militants does exist and that there are plotters who have pointedly disobeyed the absolute power by trying to give the regime a more civilian image with the support of a military sector and the sympathy of the United States.

In this respect, independent intellectuals have speculated that the United States has begun to hint about the risk of social unrest in Paraguay as a result of the crisis that is hitting the middle class, workers, and peasants.

The incident involving U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor, in which he visited the irregulars of the National Accord at their headquarters, irritated the Asuncion authorities, who accused him of interfering in internal affairs, and has been pointed out as evidence of the new U.S. policy toward Paraguay. Ambassador Taylor's slip must be added to President Reagan's statements, when in 1984 and 1985 he referred to the lack of democracy in Paraguay at a time when it was thought that the U.S. President would give Stroessner more open support.

On the other hand, Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy said today in Buenos Aires that he would visit Paraguay when it is a free country, and he called the irregulars of the National Accord fighters for democracy, thus making the U.S. foreign policy even more evident. When it attacked Kennedy, the official newspaper PATRIA blamed him for the Carter administration's decision to suspend military aid to Paraguay. Behind this accusation the observers think that they observe the Stroessner government's concern over the lack of new weapons for the Army.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES

PY142339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Cuba's National Assembly president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, said upon arrival in Lima today that Latin America is waging its second war of independence, confronting the foreign debt problem. Bravo will attend a ceremony during which Cuba will become a member of the Latin American Parliament Executive Board. This is scheduled for 23-25 January in Lima. Peruvian Senator Andres Townsend Ezcurra, the current president of the Latin American Parliament, which is made up of legislators from 15 countries of the region, received Bravo and his 3 colleagues at the airport. Bravo said the foreign debt problem, which has strengthened Latin American solidarity, is primarily a political, rather than an economic issue. The admission of Cuba to the Parliament was decided upon during a session che organization held in Brazil in 1985. Bravo said he will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, to whom he will present a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

POLICE REPORT GUERRILLA ATTACKS AROUND COUNTRY

PY152034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1831 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Jan (AFP) -- The Civil Guard today reported in Lima that about 20 Shining Path guerrillas attacked the town of Curicanchi in the Huancavelica Andean region. The guerrillas killed Curicanchi Mayor Alfonso Tornero, blew up three community buildings with dynamite, and fled, firing shots into the air and shouting slogans of the armed struggle. The attack occurred on 13 January in Curicanchi, a town located about 520 km east of Lima. This was one of the most serious in a series of Shining Path attacks in different parts of Peru in recent days. According to the report received by police in Lima, the Shining Path column that attacked Curicanchi with guns and dynamite first subjected the Curicanchi mayor to a people's trial and later executed him for opposing the guerrillas. They did this after gathering about 100 residents in the main plaza.

Other guerrilla attacks occurred in Ancash Department, about 400 km northeast of Lima. The guerrillas blew up three bridges with dynamite, thus isolating the town of Pachacca in Pallasca Province. In this same region, another armed group caused landslides with dynamite explosions. The landslides blocked 8 km of the highway between Carhuaz and Cajatambo, in Lima Department.

The Shining Path attacks took place after the Peruvian press published reports attributed to police sources about the alleged arrest of an important member of the guerrilla group headed by Abimael Guzman, who for some time has been believed to be hiding in the rugged mountainous region of La Convencion in Cusco Province, about 1,150 km southeast of Lima. Civil Guard spokesmen have told AFP that they cannot confirm or deny these reports, or reports that a military patrol is after the top-ranking guerrilla leader.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN VIEWS ARMY COUNTERINSURGENCY OFFENSIVE

PA151738 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Communique issued 12 January 1986 by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front at Guazapa Hill -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 0530 on 10 January the puppet Army began a counterinsurgency operation called Operation Phoenix. At a news conference General Onecifero Blandon disclosed the characteristics and extent of this operation. It includes all the Guazapa Hill area. The forces participating in it are: the Belloso Battalion positioned in the Salitre-La Cruz sector; the Atlacatl Battalion positions in the El Perical, Las Delicias, Consolacion, La Caja, and Valle Verde sectors; and the Bracamonte Battalion positioned in Chaparral, Platanares, and El Varillo. Also participating are the San Carlos, Soriano, and Liberatad Battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade positioned in El Roblar on the Northern Trunk Highway, the La Cabana sugar mill and San Francisco, and the Corozal sector, respectively.

In addition, the Lightning and Thunder Battalions of Cojutepeque's Military Detachment No 5, located in Calle Nueva, are also participating. The National Guard of Suchitoto is surrounding the area from Suchitoto to Milingo. The Air Force and artillery units are at the San Francisco sugar mill and at Oratorio de Concepcion.

The enemy is making a special effort by using its three elite battalions in this clean-up and counterinsurgency operation. In addition, it is using a brigade and a detachment, as well as repressive organizations and the Air Force.

Despite the fact that it is using over 5,000 troops, this operation is no different from others that have failed on Guazapa Hill before. A new element is the great display of propaganda used by Blandon.

The main objective of this operation is the total depopulation of the lower Guazapa Hill area. After 2 days of this operation, the puppet Army carried out the following actions: The criminal Air Force used 18 aircraft to bomb the towns of Corozal, Delicias, Consolacion, Chaparral, Zapote, and Mirandilla for 6 hours on 10 January.

The worn out elite Atlacatl and Bracamonte Battalions are involved in the persecution and capture of civilians, as well as the destruction of houses and crops. Eleven people have been kidnapped so far. In addition, the battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Military Detachment No 5, and the repressive organizations, unable to enter the areas under our control successfully, have been devoting themselves to pillage and looting to make up for their deficiencies in their [word indistinct].

For our part, on 10 January our militia units dealt a successful blow to the enemy's war economy when we sabotaged 200 manzanas of sugar cane at the Trapichon, Los Gramales, and San Lucas farms. Also, at 1000 on 11 January, guerrillas of the Carlos Arias Battalion carried out three evening attacks, simultaneously, on positions of the Atlacatl Battalion. We killed two members of that battalion.

Revolution or death, we will win! Signed By: Commander Chano Guevara

CHURCH OFFICIAL ON WAR DIALOGUE, PEACE MARCHERS

PA150418 San Salvador DIARIO EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Jan 86 p 3

[Excerpt] We believe that there is no reason to continue the war and that it is urgent to seek a solution through dialogue as expressed in the pastoral letter issued by the Salvadoran Episcopate, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, said yesterday at the cathedral in San Salvador. Msgr Rosas Chavez also condemned the sabotage actions against the coffee processing facilities in Nejapa and Juayua, where most of the damage was done.

However, he added that according to the information available at the San Salvador Archbishopric's Legal Assitance Office, political violence did not result in as many victims as in previous weeks. Msgr. Rosas Chavez said 2 members of the Armed Forces and 10 others died during the past week. The prelate stressed: "We condemn the sabotage actions and all of the forms of violence in the war."

He said that the most significant event during the past week was the pastoral visit by Archbishop of San Salvador Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas to northern Chalatenango Department, which is one of the archdiocese's areas of heaviest fighting.

Bishop Rosas Chavez said that last Tuesday the church was surprised to hear through a clandestine station that Msgr Rivera y Damas had to seek refuge due to a bombing. He added that he immediately contacted the defense minister, who assured him that the Air Force had not carried out an attack against the guerrillas in the area where Msgr Rivera was visiting. Msgr Rivera returned to San Salvador Friday night tired but happy, said Msgr Rosas Chavez.

Regarding the peace activities being conducted by Salvadoran and foreign Marxists, Msgr Rosas Chavez said that last Sunday Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas himself expressed what the Salvadoran Catholic Church thinks about that initiative. He stressed that the presence of the march participants at the crypt in San Salvador cathedral for almost 3 days reminded us of the sad experience of the occupations carried out by the leftist groups and of which the Christian people have unhappy memories.

We at the Archbishopric believe that those actions are no longer jusitfied, the prelate stressed, noting that the priests who participated in the March for Peace did so on their own initiative and not on behalf of the Catholic Church.

GUATEMALA

LATIN HEADS OF STATE ATTEND CEREZO INAUGURATION

Duarte, Ortega Meet Publicly

FL152006 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The United States expressed today that it would renew conversations with Nicaragua when a clear base for democracy exists.

In response, the Sandinist leader, Daniel Ortega, called on the Reagan administration to cease its aggression against Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan and Salvadoran Presidents Daniel Ortega and Jose Napoleon Duarte, respectively, held an improvised discussion before the new Guatemalan president, Vinicio Cerezo, was inaugurated. Later, the Sandinist leader spoke with U.S. Vice President George Bush. During these discussions, NOTIMEX acted as moderator. The last time Ortega and Duarte met face-to-face for discussions was 4 years ago in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, when Roberto Suazo Cordovas was inaugurated.

The Central American leaders first discussed the political and social composition of the different Central American parliaments or assemblies. Later, they discussed church-state relations as well as the extraordinary price increase in the international coffee market.

Ortega was the first to speak: I believe that dialogues are always good, even though we have differences. Solutions are reached through dialogue, especially if there is mutual respect. It has to do with finding common ground, not separate. If we achieve this, it would be in favor of peace and tranquility in the region. If we have respect and communicate, we will achieve peace.

Duarte listened politely to the Nicaraguan president and said: El Salvador can live, can coexist with a socialist Nicaragua if this is selected by the majority of the Nicaraguan people. I do not have problems with the Nicaraguan Government, President Ortega, or Sandinism. I do not have them and I will never have them, and when Nicaragua is not a sanctuary for guerrillas and a factor for destabilization in the area [incomplete sentence as received].

The Nicaraguan president was expecting to hear this criticism. His immediate response was: the sanctuary for Central American violence is in economic and social inequality, lack of freedom, and respect for human rights.

Duarte: That is why a revolution is necessary, not a violent revolution, but a democratic revolution in which everyone can participate. This is one of our greatest differences.

Ortega, speaking to NOTIMEX: That democracy Duarte defends emerged from one of the most violent revolutions in history: the French revolution, which extensively used the guillotine. And how did the United States achieve its independence and democracy but by violence, or was it through independent elections? Looking at Duarte, Ortega said sharply: do you believe Somoza understood elections?

Duarte: But the Salvadoran dictatorship understood them.

The ceremony was about to begin and before the imminent arrival of his colleague, Duarte continued: In any case, the important thing is that all Central American countries estalish mechanisms or methods to understand and respect our opinions and differences for the purpose of achieving peace.

Ortega: Then you are in favor of dialogue?

Duarte: We always have been.

Ortega: We began it 4 years ago when Suazo Cordova was inaugurated in Honduras. Now, we resume it.

[Ortega's response to U.S Vice President Bush's statements on freedom and democracy in the region] U.S. aggression against Nicaragua must end and then we can normalize relations and establish peace in the region. Then, added Ortega, we the Central Americans, can sit down, discuss, and solve our problems. Only we have the obligation and right to do this, he concluded.

Dialogue Acrimonious

PA152203 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The presidents of El Salvador and Nicaragua, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Daniel Ortega respectively, met in the presence of other visiting statesmen during the events surrounding the presidential inauguration in Guatemala. During their encounter the two discussed the need to hold a dialogue, though there were also recriminations regarding the authenticity of democracy.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] [Words indistinct] a sanctuary, (?particularly) for the Salvadoran guerrillas [words indistinct] and we must hold dialogues in order to gradually find solutions [words indistinct].

[Ortega] We support dialogues [words indistinct]. We believe that [words indistinct] in El Salvador. We advocate a policy of self-determination and nonintervention. We have repeatedly set forth the need for the Central American governments to adopt effective commitments to prevent us from becoming instruments of (?one team) against the other.

I believe the sanctuary of violence in Central America is rooted in the economic imbalances and the lack of democracy and freedom. That is why revolution becomes necessary....

[Duarte, interrupting] [words indistinct] violence. That is why a revolution is necessary; but not a violent revolution, a democratic revolution in which everyone has rights and participates. Here you can observe a difference in opinions.

[Ortega] The democracy that President Duarte is defending emerged from one of the most violent revolutions history has witnessed the French Revolution. The revolution that....

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] He's talking sports. [laughter]

[Ortega] How did the United States attain its democracy and independence if not through violent means? Or did the United States reach its independence through elections [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] Central America obtained independence from Spain without a single shot having been fired.

[Ortega] Do you believe Somoza understood the concept of elections?

[Duarte] Well, let's close this -- what is supposed to be a news conference -- by saying that the important thing in all of this is that the Central American countries find the mechanism, methodology, principles, and agreement to set aside those things that separate us in order to find peace in Central America. I believe that this is what is important.

[Ortega] Have we agreed on a dialogue, then?

[Duarte] We have always agreed. [end recording]

Managua Radio Comments

PA151351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Daniel Ortega and Napoleon Duarte held a conversation. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, told Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte in Guatemala: I think that dialogues are good for the sake of peace even though there are differences between us.

The Salvadoran president talked with his Nicaraguan counterpart in Guatemala yesterday during an improvised dialogue that broke 4 years of silence between the two heads of state. Duarte said: El Salvador can coexist with a socialist Nicaragua, according to a NOTIMEX news dispatch transmitted by (?AFP).

Shortly before Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo took over, Commander Ortega and Duarte discussed the need to hold dialogues to achieve peace in Central America. The Nicaraguan president told his interlocutor: I believe that dialogues are always good even though there are differences between us; solutions are found through dialogue, especially if we respect each other. Commander Ortega added: This involves finding points of agreement rather than of separation. If we achieve that, peace and calm will be enhanced in the entire region; if we respect each other and dialogue, we will achieve peace.

For his part, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that he has no problem with President Ortega and Sandinism and never will as long as Nicaragua does not become a sanctuary for guerrillas and destabilization in the area. However, Commander Ortega told him that the sanctuary of violence in Central America is rooted in social and economic imbalances and a lack of liberty and respect for human rights.

Duarte replied to that by pointing out that in any case, what is important is that all Central American countries find the mechanism and methodology to understand each other while respecting each others' viewpoints and differences in our search for peace.

Ortega, Betancur Meet

PA151655 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jan (AFP) -- The presidents of Colombia and Nicaragua today took advantage of their presence in Guatemala to attend the presidential inauguration of Vinicio Cerezo and held a meeting during which they discussed the relations between their two nations.

The presidential press office in Bogota has issued a communique stating in this regard that Belisario Betancur and Daniel Ortega met this morning from 0700 to 0830 at the Camino Real Hotel in Guatemala City "to discuss in general the Central American and Caribbean situation."

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Bogota had requested this meeting some days ago. According to the official bulletin, President Ortega made the following statement at the end of the meeting:

"We have had the opportunity of greeting President Betancur and of discussing with him the situation in the region and, especially, to think carefully about that situation."

He added: "This has been an opportunity to discuss the sitatuion that some have tried to create to provoke friction between Nicaragua and Colombia. We have the feeling that sentiments of Latin American unity, as well as the relations between Nicaragua and Colombia, are continuing to grow stronger."

The communique concluded by reporting that the Sandinist leader said: "Nicaragua has always been interested in preserving its relations with Colombia and in acknowledging the efforts that President Betancur, in particular, has been making in favor of peace."

Ortega went to the suite of the Colombian president in the company of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco.

It is worthwhile recalling that the ties between the two countries have faced dark shadows as a result of U.S. Government charges, charges reiterated in Washington, D.C. today by President Reagan when he received his Ecuadoran counterpart, Leon Febres Cordero. The allegations were that Nicaragua gave aid to the M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas who in November carried out the bloody attack on the Palace of Justice in Bogota.

Ortega Views Betancur Meeting

PA151440 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Report by Carlos Ruiz from Guatemala City -- live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...his government's ties with the government of Belisario Betancur.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega talked with Caracol to discuss the 90-minute meeting he held with the Colombian president here in Guatemala.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] It was a very positive meeting during which we broached problems (?and attitudes) of interest to both countries, particularly peaceful resolution of the problems in (?Central America).

[First unidentified reporter] Mr President, was the [word indistinct] of LA PRENSA clarified?

[Ortega] It was perfectly clarified.

[Second unidentified reporter] [Word indistinct] that relations between Colombia and Nicaragua are very good at this moment?

[Ortega] Yes. [Words indistinct] normal. These are relations which [word indistinct] affected.

[First unidentified reporter] Can the [word indistinct] you presented today to President Betancur [word indistinct] support to the guerrilla groups be regarded as explanations by Nicaragua?

[Ortega] You may interpret tham as you wish. That is, they were necessary statements [words indistinct] artificially.

[Second unidentified reporter] Have you any ties with the M-19 [19 April Movement], Mr. President?

[Ortega] No. [End recording]

Daniel Ortega ended his interview with Caracol with a flat "no".

Caracol learned from an official source the details of the incident between Ortega and U.S. Vice President George Bush. According to the version given to Caracol by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, President Ortega came across Vice President Bush at the National Theatre a few minutes before Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration. Ortega approached Bush and said: Since the mounsain is not coming to Mohammed, Mohammed will go to the mountain. By this, he hinted to Bush that he wanted a formal dialogue with him, but Bush answered: Sorry, I am the [word indistinct] mountain. You had an oppourtunity to talk with the mountain in New York. Thus, Bush avoided a dialogue with Ortega.

Duarte, Delvalle View Contadora

PA151612 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] During a press conference he gave, Salvadoran President Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte suported the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in the area.

[Begin Duarte recording] The personal friendship between Vinicio Cerezo and myself, and the ideological identification (?between us) benefit and strengthen our common efforts in keeping with our (?convictions and principles) to achieve pacification and respect for human rights [words indistinct].

This does not mean that we have not made great efforts to seek peace during this period. We have actively participated in the Contadora process. We are continuing to participate and believe in it, and we will continue to contribute our sincere and honest effort in the search for a stable peace in Central America. Of course, President Vinicio Cerezo's election consititues anouther step forward, because Guatemala is a new democratic country. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle said that the Contadora Group's efforts have been positive.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] The Contadora Group has been working hard for 3 years to bring peace and [word indistinct]. Two days ago the Contadora Group met again in Caracas with the four member-countries of the Support Group [words indisinct] to continue holding dialogue, because we have a new perspective to offer which we will present once [words indistinct] send it to the EEC, the United States, and (?other American countries).

[Unidentified reporter] Has the work of the Contadora Group been fruitful so far?

[Delvalle] We have made great progress [words indistinct] and are confident that we will be successful in the future and achieve a solution [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MEJIA VICTORES SPEAKS AT CEREZO INAUGURATION

PA151638 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1931 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Speech given by General Guillermo Mejia Victores, outgoing Guatemalan chief of state, at inauguration of President-elect Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo at the National Theater in Guatemala City -- live]

[Text] Mr. President-elect of the Republic of Guatemala and Mrs. Cerezo, your excellencies, presidents of sister nations, your excellencies, chiefs of special delegations and honorable members of your retinues, Mr Deputy Chief of State and Chief of the Country's National Defense, Mr Vice President-elect of the Republic and Mrs Carpio, Mr President of the Guatemalan Congress, Mr President of the Supreme Court, Mr President of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Messrs deputies of the board of directors of the National Congress, Messrs deputies of the National Congress, Messrs Supreme Court justices, Messrs magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Messrs ministers of state, Messrs commanders, top civilian and military officials of this administration, Mr. Mayor of Guatemala City, Messrs representatives of the media, ladies and gentlemen, Guatemalan people:

May the first few words of my last message to the nation as chief of state be a friendly and warm greeting to top dignitaries of friendly countries who, by honoring us with their presence, are sharing with us these important and historical moments in Guatemala's political life.

Two and 1/2 years ago on 8 August 1983 I assumed the office of chief of state by decision of the Guatemalan Army, determined to redirect and strengthen the political process for an opening which our institution had been promoting.

I accepted the responsibility I was tasked with, with the firm conviction that the country needed to return, definitely and as soon as possible, to democracy. On behalf of the Guatemalan Army, I became committed to promoting a process of national reconciliation that allowed Guatemalans to freely express themselves within the framework of a true democratic and pluralist system.

Returning to a constitutional regime and the pacification of the country, and giving to Guatemala the place it deserves within the international community became our priority goals. In addition, we promised to face, to the best of our ability, the serious economic and social crisis that had been affecting our country.

The work to be done was difficult and complex. However, we started it and completed it with the help of various social, economic, and political sectors in the country.

The people and the government responded to the challenge posed by the circumstances, and although we must admit that -- especially in the social and economic areas -- we were not able to accomplish everything we wanted to do and with the expected results, I can now, in this solemn event, stress that the promise I made as a soldier was kept and the commitment made by the Guatemalan Army fulfilled.

On this occasion we must refer to, in general terms, the main problems affecting Guatemala when we received the administration, as well as the way in which we solved them. At that time we were passing through an atmosphere of uncertainty; the Guatemalan people were confused, disoriented, and frustrated politically.

In particular, the program to return to a de jure system was uncertain and there was also, — why not say it? -- a profound crisis of credibility and trust.

In view of this situation, we took the measures we thought best to return to Guatemalans their faith in their institutions. We lifted the state of emergency that restricted the citizens' freedom of expression and their political and labor rights. We abolished the special courts and issued a broad and generous amnesty law so that all those compatriots who, in one way or another, had participated in or helped terrorist subversive groups could return to their places of origin and resume their usual activities.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal was confirmed and was given all the support it needed. At its request we issued all the pertinent legal provisions and, simultaneously, we began a process of an open and sincere consultation with the leaderships of all political parties and committees for the formation of political parties that existed in the political arena.

We listened to their proposals. We analyzed them and by common agreement we established the stages for the democratization process. We announced the elections to choose members to the National Constituent Assembly. Regarding this, I can stress with great satisfaction that the Guatemalan people responded as never before. They went in unprecedented numbers to the polls to cast their votes for deputies who were to draft the new constitution of the Republic.

The results of these elections were respected. For the first time in many years, the participating parties did not challenge the results. After hard work, the National Constituent Assembly promulgated the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, which goes into effect today.

Our magna carta, which must be respected and observed by all Guatemalans, contains provisions that guarantee the operation of a modern state with emphasis on the separation of branches and the protection of human rights.

When we called for general elections for president, vice president, deputies, and municipal offices, we reiterated the government's total impartiality and offered to guarantee free and clean elections.

On 3 November, the Guatemalan people went to the polls once more in an orderly and exemplary fashion. As none of the presidential candidates received a majority of votes, we proceeded, within a new system in our country, to a second round of elections. This second round was held on 8 December, 1 month later.

These last two elections, just as the first one, were counted in the presence of observers from various countries and international organizations. We are very pleased that all of them, without exception, as well as the international media admitted that the elections were faultless.

In regard to other matters, I must also mention that the achievement of pacification of the so-called areas of conflict included development programs for rural communities, and the system of interagency coordinating boards worked efficiently. These efforts were made with special enthusiasm.

With special satisfaction, I must refer to the foreign policy of my administration. In the past, Guatemala's prestige has for various reasons been tarnished. Guatemala was virtually isolated within the international community.

From the beginning of our administration, we defined a clear and precise policy respecting the basic principles of international law.

Regarding the crisis of our region, we adopted a careful, balanced, and constructive attitude, convinced that Central Americans must find political-diplomatic solutions to settle our differences.

We admit that the problems are very grave and complex, but we are convinced that they can be faced if we all act in good faith and express a true political willingness to find formulas of agreement which lead us to peace.

We have firmly supported the Contadora Group efforts. This is the right moment to thank Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela for their tireless work in the past 3 years. I also want to express my thanks to the Support Group and the EEC countries for their contributions within this context.

We have acted with independence, dignity, responsibility, and realism. We have given a true sense of dimension to the word sovereignty. With true pride I can say: We are respected and listened to now.

Guatemala, like other brother countries in Latin America, is affected by a serious economic crisis that has external and internal origins. To the extent of our possibilities, we tried to implement policies that helped the country's development. Social problems and our determination to reactivate our economy prompted us to promote a great national dialogue with the country's various sectors; we analyzed with them the situation objectively and with a positive attitude. Everyone helped. Various alternatives to overcome the crisis were suggested. There is a long road ahead in that regard. But I reiterate once more that we must all make an effort and sacrifice, avoiding the interests of a few prevailing over those of the majority.

In spite of all the setbacks we have achieved a certain economic stability, and the outlook for our export prices allows us to predict better times.

I give a detailed account of my work in the government in my work memoir, which I am distributing today.

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, messrs deputies, Guatemalan people: Concluding this message I want to express my respect and appreciation for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the National Constituent Assembly, and the Supreme Court, which effectively carried out the delicate job they were tasked with.

I also give my personal thanks to my cabinet and my collaborators, particularly the Guatemalan Army for its loyalty and esprit de corps. I am leaving with the tranquility of a job well done and I urge all Guatemalans to defend the peace and democracy that cost us so much. I urge them to work and act with responsibility to reach the great national goals.

Wishing the new administration success, I affirm that we must look at the future with faith and trust, highlighting the positive over the negative. Let everything be for the good of our beloved homeland, Guatemala. Thank you. [applause]

CHURCH REQUESTS GUARANTEED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PA152144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Guatemala, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan church is not asking for privileges but for religious freedom to be guaranteed and for everyone to be included in social action programs, the Archbishop of Guatemala, Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio said today.

The prelate made the statement during the homily at the mass for the country's new authorities, headed by the new president, Vinicio Cerezo.

Initially, Msgr Penados del Barrio said that the church shares the people's happiness over the return to democracy, "which satisfies the people's most fervent desire."

"Their frustration and discouragement have diminished throughout this process to make way for hope, especially among that majority of the population, who are poor and the victims of institutionalized repression which, with the transfer of power, sees a new phase opening," the prelate said.

Msgr Penados del Barrio likewise requested, "in God's name," that the new government be the beginning of justice based on respect for the dignity of the individual, that it go beyond the simple formality of the law so that there will be participation in the country's material and moral goods for all Guatemalans.

The archbishop directly asked Vinicio Cerezo to do something about the corruption in public administration, to make the government's main action our common wellbeing, and to ensure that the human rights violations end. Msgr Penados del Barrio very specially asked the president to, as far as possible, activate the investigations so that those who have missing relatives can soon have the happiness of having them back home.

The ceremony of "thanksgiving" at the Metropolitan Cathedral was attended by the new authorities, as well as by the delegations that came to the country for the change of power.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM GUATEMALA 15 JANUARY

PA152343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega returned to the country this afternoon after having attended the inauguration of Vinicio Cerezo as the new president of Guatemala. President Ortega followed an intense schedule of activities in Guatemala City, where he met with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, and Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona.

President Ortega successfully answered a battery of questions posed by extreme-right political figures during the "Conversation" ["Coloquio"] program on Guatemalan television.

Commander Ortega participated in a meeting of Central American presidents today before leaving for Managua. Tonight he will meet with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES; TO MEET ORTEGA

PA151910 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez arrived this morning in Managua from Guatemala, where he attended President Vinicio Creezo's inauguration yesterday.

The Spanish minister was welcomed by Sandinist Vice President Sergio Ramirez, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and Luis Cuervo, Spanish Ambassador in Managua. Following his arrival in the capital, the Spanish diplomatic leader will meet with National Assembly President Carlos Nunez. Later, he will meet with representatives of the Nicaraguan political opposition, who will present him with a document containing their position on meetings promoted by Spain in this country.

Fernandez-Ordonez will also attend a luncheon with Foreign Minister D'Escoto and participate in a work session at 1500 at the Foreign Ministry. Before leaving the country today, Fernandez-Ordonez will meet with President Daniel Ortega, who was still in Guatemala this morning attending President Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration.

The Spanish diplomatic leader's visit comes in the wake of two meetings between Sandinists and the opposition to establish a dialogue promoted by Luis Cuervo, the Spanish ambassador in Managua.

CP LEADER ON EFFECT OF CEREZO REGIME ON REGION

PA151406 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The continent's eyes are on Guatemala today. Social Christian [as heard] leader Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo today becomes the new Guatemalan president, creating the expectation that significant changes may be made in the gloomy Central American panorama.

Ariel Bravo Lorio, one of the main leaders of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, comments on Central America's prospects after Cerezo Arevalo takes office. From his leftist position, Bravo also discusses diverse aspects of the national situation.

[Begin recording] [Bravo] To answer your question on whether there will be any change when Mr Cerezo attains power and when the new Honduran president assumes office, I believe that in Guatemala's case it is possible that Christian Democrat Cerezo's arrival may have some significance in the effort to end the critical situation on the Central American isthmus, especially since the previous Guatemalan Government headed by Mejia Victores had internationally adopted the policy of not getting involved in other countries' internal affairs and not participating in the blockades against Nicaragua, and also demonstrated concern over the search for negotiated political solution.

According to Cerezo's own statements, he will make significant changes in the Central American situation, and there is the possibility that a solution to the serious problems in Central America may emerge.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Bravo Lorio, the Communist Party has proposed the formation of an anti-interventionist front. Who would form this front?

[Bravo] The group that proposed the national anti-interventionist front in the National Assembly was the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] in a document read in the Assembly by the party's president, Mauricio Diaz, on the day we discussed a document condemning the U.S. aggression and the supplying of surface-to-air missiles to the counterrevolutionaries.

We became very interested in the proposal because we are also trying to find civic, peaceful solutions for Nicaragua, and any discussion regarding this also involves the great economic and social crisis the country is facing and finding solutions for it, not only for the aggression.

From this angle, the PPSC'S proposal was supported in the National Assembly and is even included in the document of condemnation as one of its important points, as something we must achieve. I believe it is one of the objectives we must pursue and work on. All of the parties are interested in forming an organization, or in arriving at the possibility of talks to find a solution for the country's serious problems and the agression. Who should participate? I believe that all the political parties should participate, especially those that are represented in the Assembly but are interested in resolving the country's serious problems, not through war but through peace. In other words, all parties and party militants with patriotic feelings must understand and make efforts, because this is one of the only ways to resolve the country's problems. [end recording]

PCDN GIVES CONDITIONS FOR SUPPORTING CONSTITUTION

PA140311 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] will not sign the constitution if it is not headed by the words "In God We Trust," and if it does not include a principle banning re-election. This was said by Rafael Cordova Rivas, who was elected as new coordinator of the PCDN during an assembly held yesterday. Daniel Brenes Aguilar was elected PCDN national coordinator and, as forseen, Eduardo Molina Palacios was elected to the office of political secretary. The new PCDN coordinator said he would like to inform the country's authorities that the members of the PCDN are active. However, the authorities are not to worry, the PCDN is not carrying out activities against the state. As we already reported, Rafael Cordova Rivas, former member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was elected new PCDN coordinator.

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] I feel that this is a demonstration of good civics because the leaders of the party were chosen through a secret and honest vote according to the party laws. I have a difficult task ahead with the constitution. This constitution must be the most Nicaraguan constitution ever drafted in Nicaragua, and afterwards we must work on the elections for municipal mayors. The PCDN will be present in the constant civic struggle, legally and within the law. I wish to bring to the attention of the authorities, especially the police, security, [words indistinct] to the fact that many members of the PCDN are involved in party activities and we do not want the authorities to misunderstand these activities and view them as activities against the state. [end recording]

Agrarian reform is unnecessary. However, the anarchy that is affecting production must stop, said the conservative leader. The country's government has decreed changes in the agrarian reform law in order to promote distribution of land to the peasants. This is the opinion expressed by Rafael Cordova Rivas, the new coordinator of the PCDN and former member of the Sandinist government, when questioned by a newsman from this newscast.

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] I believe that Commander Ortega's position on agrarian reform cannot be totally accepted by the Conservative Party -- that is, we would like him to maintain the order and the law established by the FSLN itself and put an end to the anarchy existing in the implementation of the agrarian law, anarchy from the pressure groups that are -- to a certain extent -- (?influenced) by others regarding the land. We must nver lose sight of production in agrarian reform. It will serve no purpose to further agrarian reform if we cannot increase production. Production is the second most important basis of our national activity after sales. This production is continually diverted by the measures and resolutions established on agrarian reform. [end recording]

CONTADORA GROUP'S CARABALLEDA MESSAGE VIEWED

FL131330 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The document approved by the Contadora Group foreign ministers and the Support Group at the end of their 2-day meeting in Venezuela seems to provide a satisfactory response to recent questions. Widely known as the Caraballeda message on peace, security, and democracy in Central America, it begins by acknowledging that it is urgent and necessary to renew the negotiation process being promoted by the Contadora Group.

The message also points out that after 3 years of negotiations, there persists an attitude and situation that makes difficult the reaching of a general and comprehensive agreement that would overcome the climate of hostility and check the arms race, foreign intervention, and the policies of force.

As a result, the document lists eight points considered necessary to recreate an atmosphere of confidence that assures that the parties involved will sign the Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America. Among the points cited, of particular importance is the role of the Contadora and support groups. One of the actions stressed in this point will be, as is stated in the message, renewal of negotiations between the U.S. and Nicaraguan governments to settle their differences and identify possibly understandings.

Precisely after these 3 years, it has become evident that without the positive participation of the United States and without any change in its aggressive policy towards Central America, it is practically impossible to achieve any kind of peace agreement.

As the Caraballeda message indicates, the dialogue between Managua and Washington, interrupted unilaterally by the latter, cannot remain interrupted without serious risks to Latin American peace and stability. Because of this and the other aspects within the document, the Venezuelan meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and Support Group can be considered a source of disagreement with the military solution favored by Washington for the Central American conflict.

SALVADORAN ARCHBISHOP CONDEMNS AIR FORCE BOMBINGS

PA152127 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Salvadoran Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas has condemned government bombings in areas inhabited by civilians and has said that he witnessed damage caused by the Air Force during a 6-day tour in Chalatenango. During a mass celebrated in San Salvador after he returned from the tour, the Salvadoran prelate said his mission was to ease the pain of the people in the areas affected by war and to demand an end to the bombings. Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas' statements contradict remarks made by Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa, commander of the Army in Chalatenango, who said that the Salvadoran Air Force had not attacked that region.

In his Sunday homily, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, said that there is no reason for the war in that Central American country and that a solution must be sought through dialogue or through peace and reconciliation, as the pastoral letter of the Episcopate states.

Meanwhile, the rebel station Radio Venceremos reported new clashes between guerrillas and Army soldiers in Chirilagua Canton, more than 150 km east of San Salvador, that resulted in 18 Army casualties and 3 rebels killed.

FORMER FDN HEAD ADMITS CONTRA ATROCITIES

PA150432 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Jan 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The fact that a well-known former head of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries has been forced to admit the crimes that are committed daily by the Somozist gangs against the civilian population of that Central American country provides some idea of the extent of the barbarism that has been unleashed with the financial support of the United States.

Recently, Edgar Chamorro, former head of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], stated that one would have to be brazen to pretend that the mercenaries respect human rights. He admitted that they utilize terror as a primary weapon in their incursions from Honduran territory.

In a letter published by the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, Chamorro admitted that during the 4 years he headed that organization the strategy of terrorizing the civilian population constituted a premeditated method of carrying out contra activities. Thousands of civilians have been murdered or been subjected to mutilation, torture, or rape, according to Edgar Chamorro.

The $27 million that the U.S. Government decided to assign to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries is administered by an agency that operates in Washington under the innocent name of the National Humanitarian Office. However, what the U.S. press rarely mentions is the $25 million that anticommunist organizations collected for the same purpose. This was revealed at the annual festivities of the World Anticommunist League held with great pomp and circumstance in several U.S. cities. To have some idea of the barbarity unleashed by the White House against Nicaragua, one only needs to know that as of November more than 11,000 people had died as a result of counterrevolutionary aggressions, more than 7,000 became orphans, and 5,000 were kidnapped, including the elderly women, and children.

Despite this inhuman policy, which began virtually from the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in 1979, the United States has increased its acts of aggression against Sandino's fatherland during the last few weeks through its Somozist lackeys and the puppet Honduran regime.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega recently warned that 1986 will be a very dangerous year because of a possible military escalation in Central America promoted by the United States. In an interview given to the Argentine weekly EL PERIODISTA, Daniel Ortega stated that the White House is trying to destroy the revolutionary process under-way in his country at the least possible political cost, and now, he added, it is considering a possible combined action by several Central American armies or direct military intervention.

However, the Nicaraguan people cannot be stopped and every day the Sandinist People's Army inflicts greater defeats upon the Somozist gangs, which are trying in vain to hinder the reconstruction of that Central American country and the building of a better future for all of the people.

HAITIAN UNREST, OPPOSITION TO DUVALIER VIEWED

PA130253 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Jan 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Undoubtedly, December 1985 marked a strong resurgence of the Haitian people's struggle against the dictatorship. For the past three decades the people have suffered the outrages of the Duvalier dynasty. An outburst occurred early in this month in Gonaives after the sinister repressive organization known as Tonton Macoutes murdered three people, including a 13-year-old child. The city where national independence from French colonialism was proclaimed in the 19th century had already -- along with other geographical areas -- been the scene of demonstrations against the presidency for life imposed by Jean-Claude Duvalier and for the right for work and an end to the starvation that most of the Haitian people suffer.

Accustomed to silencing all expressions against his plans with blood, the dictator -- who enjoys full U.S. economic and military assistance -- ordered a strong deployment of police forces to the extent that, in the main urban centers and according to constant reports, the troops fire at anyone who moves on the streets at night.

On Wednesday the regime ordered the country's universities and secondary schools closed, hours after thousands of students declared a national strike for democracy and respect for human rights. The official communique sternly warned that the Interior and National Defense Ministries will violently repress all demonstrations against the government. According to an observer of the Haitian situation, however, famine, desperation, and the lack of liberty prevail over their fear of repression. The official communique had barely been announced when 2,000 citizens blocked the main freeway leading to Port-au-Prince, the capital, and threateningly told the drivers to leave their vehicles and shout slogans against Duvalier. Government vehicles were turned over and set on fire and their occupants were made the objects of clear rejection by the demonstrators.

The dictatorship's repressive actions even clash with religious sectors. The regime ordered two Catholic radio stations closed for broadcasting information on the popular rebellion. Meanwhile, in many churches the faithful attend services clad in black and barefoot as a sign of protest against the outrages of the ruling dynasty. Another sign of unrest occurred at the churches recently when parishioners beat lamps and benches. This only occurs during the Holy Week and is known as beating the dark [batir de las tinieblas].

Francois Duvalier, founder of the current dynasty, forbade the ritual in 1957 for fear that it might become an antigovernment action. The practice has again appeared 28 years later and has filled local authorities with concern. To top it off, Haiti's Union of Patriotic and Democratic Forces called on the people to rebel against a regime that it described as bloody, illegal, corrupt, and antipopular. Opposition leader Hubert de Ronceray, jailed for 1 month under charges of carrying out subversive activities, clearly expressed Haiti's current reality. During an interview with Radio Canada, he said: My country demands a change in regime. This is an unavoidable situation that the Duvalier government must accept.

SENATE PRESIDENT TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

PA151916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 15 Jan (AFP) -- Without waiting for the PRD's (Dominican Revolutionary Party) official announcement, Senate President Jacobo Majluta last night announced the decision to initiate his presidential campaign next Sunday. Majluta said that the PRD, the governing party of social democratic tendencies, approved his nomination and called for party unity.

The leader is requesting tripartite negotiations in which he would participate with defeated nominee Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who is mayor of Santo Domingo, and President Jorge Blanco to achieve a joint agreement.

Last night, Majluta addressed the entire country on a private television station, in a new phase of the conflictive process that began at the thwarted party convention on 24 November 1985, which failed in the task of designating the PRD's presidential candidate for the 16 May 1986 elections.

BLANCO PLANS VISIT TO WEST EUROPE IN FEBRUARY

FL100400 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jan 86, pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] President Salvador Jorge Blanco will travel to Europe during the first two weeks of February in response to invitations from the Spanish, German, and French Governments. There is also the possibility that he will visit Portugal.

It was reported that Jorge Blanco will sign technical, trade and cultural agreements with the Spanish, French, and German governments.

BRIEFS

SHIP CAUGHT WITH MARIJUANA -- Vice Admiral Ernesto Perez Navarro, Dominican Navy chief of staff, officially reported today that a Haitian-flag vessel caught with 458 bales of marijuana was bound from Santa Marta, Colombia to Haiti. The captain of the Island King Q 8 was U.S. citizen James Hoverbell, 38, and the owner is Haitian Alnort Basil. Perez Navarro noted that the ship's run-down appearance is deceptive because it is equipped with highly sensitive radar and other ultramodern devices. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1601 GMT 4 Jan 86 PA]

GRENADA

BLAIZE DEPARTS FOR CARIBBEAN UNION GROUP MEETING

FL152217 Bridgetown CANA in English 1924 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 15, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and Public Utilities Minister Dr Keith Mitchell were leaving today for Jamaica to join other centrist political leaders in the formation of the Caribbean Democrat Union (CDU).

Mitchell told CANA he saw the Kingston conference as sending a clear message to the left in the Caribbean who are trying to regroup forces after setbacks brought about by the 1983 U.S.-led invasion of Grenada which was then Marxist ruled.

I think they (the left) would realize that we understand that unity is strength and so just as they have shown unity by making sure that they support each other in all sorts of activities, we believe our activities are the ones our people are interested in, and that they would realize that we are not sitting down anymore, he told CANA.

Blaize would be attending the conference in his capacity as political leader of the centrist New National Party (NNP) in Grenada and Mitchell as general secretary.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) is tomorrow and Friday hosting Prime Minister's Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Kennedy Simmonds of St Kitts and Nevis, Blaize and Chief Minister John Osborne of Montserrat who sign the declaration of Kingston establishing the CDU with their parties as members.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH CANADA

FL151508 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Grenada and Canada have offically reopened direct diplomatic relations. They have been on hold since the U.S.-led military intervention in Grenada in 1983. The Grenada High Commission, which was established in 1974, was closed voluntarily shortly after the intervention and Grenada's affairs were handled by the East Caribbean High Commission. However, Mr Harry Ogilvie, a former candidate for election to the Grenada parliament on Herbert Blaizes's Grenada National Party ticket, has confirmed that he has received a letter of acceptance as consulate general from Canada's governor general.

HAITI

BUSINESSMEN SEND LETTER TO DUVALIER ON UNREST

FL151526 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Haiti's President Jean Claude Duvalier received two different messages yesterday from his country's businessmen. One business group assured the president of its support, while another group of businessmen called for reform.

The differing messages to the president were carried in Haitian newspapers. The two business groups were the Association of Haitian Industries and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Association of Haitian Industries, which has among its members subsidiaries of American and European multinational countries, expressed concern over the climate of tension in Haiti and called on President Duvalier to respect the rights of man and fundamental liberty. The letter called for the restoration of democracy in Haiti and warned that until this comes about, Haiti will experience difficulty in attracting new industries to its shores and possibly will see foreign countries established there move elsewhere.

Meanwhile the open letter from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry pledged loyalty and support for President Duvalier.

ENVOY CHANGES, E. BLOC CREDIT TALKS REPORTED

PM151052 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Jan 86 p 5

[ANP report: "Suriname Reorganizes Diplomatic Services"]

[Text] The Hague/Paramaribo, 8 Jan -- Within the framework of cutbacks and reorientation, Suriname is busy reorganizing its foreign policy. As a result it has abandoned an earlier plan to expand the number of its embassies abroad. On the contrary, diplomatic representation will be restructured in such a way that it will be possible to work with a small but professional staff. This was announced by Surinamese Foreign Minister Tjon Kie Sim at a press conference in Suriname this week.

The working area of certain embassies will be extended, the minister said. Thus the ambassador in Brussels will also be the ambassador for France, Czechoslovakia, and Romania, and his colleague in Washington will also be given responsibility for Canada. This reorganization will also affect Latin America and the Caribbean region, of which Suriname is a part.

Tjon Kie Sim announced that two ambassadors will be recalled from the United States. Donald MacLeod will be replaced in Washington by Arnold Halfhide, who is currently in Venezuela, while Henry Guda at the United Nations will be succeded on 1 April by Henk Herrenber, former ambassador in The Hague and currently director of the cabinet of Army Commander Desi Bouterse.

In Suriname there are various diplomats in circulation who scarcely have anything to do. When confronted with this situation, Minister Tjon Kie Sim said that these are people who are unable to accept policy. His ministry will have a talk with these diplomats, and if they are unwilling to work steps will be taken. The minister pointed out that the recall of officials from posts abroad should not be interpreted to mean that those affected are not competent, it is because they must not become strangers to the domestic front.

The minister announced that next month an ambassadors' conference will be held in Paramaribo at which the ambassadors will be given a program of action that is geared to what the country considers necessary for its development. This fits in completely with the new policy that foreign policy must function as an instrument for national economic development.

In this context the minister pointed to the various credit agreements, worth a total of $90 million, that have been reached both with countries in the Caribbean region and with countries in Asia. Talks are now going on with Eastern European countries, which the minister did not mention by name, with the aim of receiving credits in the form of goods from them. The talks are investigating how and for what term these credits can be acquired.